FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAMILION RETURNS FROM CARACAS, DENIES STATEMENTS

PY182240 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1141 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Aug (NA)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion today denied that he stated abroad that as of 1 July 1982 there would be a political opening free of proscriptions, except for terrorism in Argentina. On his arrival from Caracas early this morning, he disclosed that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has accepted an invitation by his Argentine colleague, Roberto Viola, to visit Argentina on a date to be agreed on.

Camilion, who returned just after midnight after an approximately 4-day visit to the Venezuelan capital, made these statements at Ezeiza Airport. Asked about his alleged declaration on the lifting of political proscriptions, attributed to him by a foreign press agency, the foreign minister denied it categorically. He stated: "I do not know what that press agency stated, but I simply pointed out that as of July 1982, as had already been announced officially in Buenos Aires last week, the political parties' statutes will be approved." "This is all I said," he reiterated.

Camilion, who arrived just after midnight, at first refused to make any statements to journalists and said he would hold a press conference today to report on the results of his tour, but did not disclose the time he would hold it.

Regarding his visit to Venezuela, he stated that "he had the luck" to talk not only to government authorities but with all the political parties and several former foreign ministers. He also mentioned the luncheon he shared with Herrera Campins yesterday, when "we held a lengthy talk about the continental situation." He stated that through a letter from President Viola which he had taken, Herrera Campins "received an invitation" to visit Argentina. Camilion stated that "he received that letter cordially and accepted the invitation. The two foreign ministries must now determine the date of his visit."

HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUENOS AIRES

PY180210 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2320 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Aug (NA)--The secretary of state for foreign affairs of Honduras, Cesar Elvir Sierra, arrived today in Argentina on a 3-day official visit and revealed that his country will not participate in the multinational peace force that will start operating in the Sinai Peninsula in March 1982.

The Honduran foreign policy chief said that his visit to Argentina has as its "principal objective to conclude agreements on economic matters," but he did not specify what type of agreements will be analyzed with the Argentine authorities.

He was asked by journalists on his arrival at Ezeiza Airport if in his meetings with his Argentine counterpart, Oscar Camilion, he would analyze the possible dispatch of Argentine and Honduran troops to the Sinai Peninsula in response to the invitation extended by Egypt to both countries. "No, this will not be a topic on our agenda," Elvir Sierra answered categorically, and explained that the invitations extended by Egypt to send troops to the Sinai "were done so in a bilateral form and for that reason do not require multilateral treatment."

He emphasized that "my country has previously cooperated with the UN peace forces." Asked if this meant that on this occasion Honduras would send troops to the Sinai, he answered: "No, with forces it is not possible....our contribution would only be economic.

FOUR DISSIDENT OFFICERS RELIEVED FROM DUTY

PY190052 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2150 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 18 Aug (LATIN)--According to a local morning newspaper, four military chiefs of the armed forces who supported the Santa Cruz uprising and asked for the immediate relief of the Junta of Commanders have been retired or transferred to the active reserve. This information was not confirmed by military sources, who only said it is a confidential matter.

According to the newspaper HOY, Gen Hernan Ferrel Lobo and Gen Francisco Monroy and Rear Adm Rene Torrez Saavedra were transferred to the reserve. It added that Air Force Gen Osvaldo Roca Salvatierra was retired. The four military chiefs hold important positions in the armed forces. Generals Ferrel Lobo and Francisco Monroy are chairmen of the Armed Forces National Development Corporation (DOFADENA) and the Military Court of Justice respectively. Admiral Torrez Saavedra is under secretary of the Defense Ministry and General Roca Salvatierra is permanent secretary of the National Security Council (CONASE).

It has also been officially reported that Lt Col Miguel Padilla has been installed in the position of commander of the powerful Tarapaca regiment, replacing Col Arturo Doria Medina, who was recently designated director of the Customs Department.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION MEMBER SAID MISSING

PY181904 Paris AFP in Spanish 1544 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 18 Aug (AFP)--The relatives of Nila Heredia Miranda, member of the Human Rights Commission, have reported that she has disappeared after visiting the Immigration Bureau of the Interior Ministry. According to sources here, Nila Heredia left for exile in Lima on 17 August 1980. From Lima she went to Quito to renew her passport. However, in Quito she was arrested and sent back to Bolivia. The sources indicated that the report on her disappearance states that after returning to Bolivia, Nila Heredia tried to obtain a new passport and disappeared in the process.

STATE-CHURCH RELATIONS 'NORMAL,' SAYS CARDINAL

PY182022 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1615 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 18 Aug (TELAM)--Relations between the church and the Bolivian state are normal, Bolivian Cardinal Jose Clemente Maure affirmed in Santa Cruz, where he participated in the dedication of basilica of the cathedral in that city. The prelate forebore to make a major statement on the Bolivian political situation, saying only that where he lives--Sucre--total calm prevails, and added that he did not have much information on happenings in other districts.

DISCOVERY OF NEW OIL DEPOSIT REPORTED

PY181535 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] has reported the discovery of a petroleum deposit in the zone of El Escondido, 30 km northwest of Villa Montes. This report has been released by the YPFB general manager, Col (Otto Lopez Murillo), who stressed the importance of the discovery of a new deposit which opens new prospects for the country.

The new field is under the contract signed with the U.S. Tesoro company, which is working in the area in Tarija Department. The YPFB general manager has not determined the potential of this well yet; evaluations are being carried out now.

WEAPONS, PLANES DEALS WITH PRC DENIED

PY180312 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Aug 81 p 6

[Gerardo Mello Mourao report]

[Text] Beijing--Under the headline "PRC Buys Aircraft and Armored Cars From Brazil" in its 2 August issue, a Sao Paulo paper published a report by its Paraiba Valley correspondent saying that "the PRC is interested in purchasing immediately 60 Bandeirantes planes manufactured by EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Enterprise] and 2,000 light armored vehicles manufactured by ENGESA [Special Engineering Company]." The report said that "the first PRC purchase from EMBRAER--60 Bandeirantes planes--has nothing to do with war material."

Excuse me, but the Paraiba Valley does not seem to me the right place to obtain information on the purchases by and sales to the PRC market. In fact, neither has the PRC purchased 60 Brazilian-made planes nor will it buy 2,000 light or heavy armored cars from ENGESA. PRC sources here deny this fantastic transaction. All there is to this news is that EMBRAER made a proposal to sell its excellent little planes to the PRC, little planes which that country does not need to promote domestic tourism--as the report said--but for pilot training and only for that purpose. Domestic tourism practically does not exist in the PRC because a Chinese citizen cannot travel from one city to another without going through a system of special permissions from party and government organs. Trips to beaches or vacation camps are always made by rail for short distances in groups of thousands of people. As for foreign tourists who buy package tours in international travel agencies, the Bandeirantes planes are no help.

The PRC did not buy and unfortunately will not buy the 60 Brazilian-made planes. Should an order be placed--as indicated by previous examples--the order would be for a minimum of units--a sort of purchase of samples, which the Chinese are experts at--at political prices.

As for the 2,000 armored cars bearing the names of snakes, this is nothing but a fantasy. Neither the Cascavel nor the Urutu nor the Jararaca nor the Sucuri will enrich the snake collection of the People's Liberation Army. ENGESA traveling salesmen have been here and the best deal they struck was to sell some samples to Beijing. This was a disastrous operation which has been denounced by this paper because it involves the risk of having the models copied by the Chinese--as they are wont to do--something they do very well, because arms deals are dirty after all.

Unfortunately the report is also untrue when it says that Brazil-PRC trade is going very well. On the contrary, from year to year we are selling less and buying more from the PRC despite the joint efforts of CACEX [Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department], Itamaraty and private groups such as Brazilinvest. Incidentally, Mario Garnero is promoting Brazilinvest here quite competently, just as some state enterprises, particularly the PETROBRAS subsidiaries and the Valle do Rio Doce Company, are doing on a smaller scale.

CYPRUS INTERESTED IN MILITARY EQUIPMENT

PY190206 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Aug 81 p 15

[Excerpt] Cyprus is interested in acquiring Brazilian-made military equipment, "a little of everything," according to Luis Guilherme Whitaker, one of ENGESA's executives who yesterday accompanied two Cypriot generals to the office of the Armed Forces Joint Staff. The Cypriot generals are Chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff Ioannis Komninos and Defense and Interior Minister Khristodhoulos Veniamin.

PINOCHET NOTES MORE CONTROL OVER TERRORISM

PY182212 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Graciela Contreras report from La Moneda Palace on 18 August press conference by President Pinochet]

[Text] The government is struggling permanently against Marxism, President Pinochet stated today. He said the citizenry has not been aware of the significance of Chile to the communist party, which does not limit its rampage to our country. The president also referred to the pope's remarks that communism is something intrinsically perverse, and said the Soviet Union still considers us a strategic objective.

President Pinochet made these remarks at a press conference granted to reporters accredited to La Moneda Palace in a work session held this morning. He added that the government has been compelled to adopt a number of domestic measures--referring to the expulsion of Cantuarias, Jerez, Briones and Castillo--which do not mean a specific hardening or a change in the government position, which has always fought against terrorism, but only greater control. Those who believe that there will be greater tranquillity with soft treatment are mistaken, he stated. He added that the pope, regardless of being a good man, was also shot by a terrorist. Regarding those who had been expelled, President Pinochet stated that they had not been selected by mere chance; they are men with thick dossiers of political activity and who had promised not to carry out political activities in our country.

He said the government will take the necessary measures, even if this involves well-known politicians, in order to maintain the tranquillity, order and security in the country. He emphasized that in the last few years Chile has grown, achieving a great rate of development never before obtained, and that this was achieved without the participation of the politicians. He said this is a fact Chileans know very well and that very few are protesting the political recess. The chief of state said that according to a recent poll, only 20 percent considered the expulsion of the four politicians as important and that 80 percent of the people are concerned about other things. Regarding criticism from abroad, he said he is more interested in maintaining the tranquillity of the country.

Regarding the visit by U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, the president said she did not come to ask for anything and that if she had, Chile would not have accepted it because our country is not a colony but a sovereign nation. The chief of state said she studied the country's social development plan--a plan she was not familiar with--and was very impressed by it.

The chief of state reiterated that the people must channel their participation through the municipalities and community organizations, as he had indicated on 11 and 12 September 1980 and recently in Pudahuel. He said some people believe the only way to participate is through movement groups.

Regarding the decision taken to give positions to private individuals in the state mining company, he explained this is aimed at lowering costs and does not mean that this sector will be privatized. He added that the workers have been given the wrong information in this regard. He emphasized that the government never had the intention of laying people off, that the contractors must give jobs to those left jobless due to the reorganization of jobs.

The chief of state also said that the word "crisis" used in reference to the agricultural situation is somewhat exaggerated, that it is better to say there are problems to which the government is trying to find solutions. As an example he mentioned the solution found by the government to the problems affecting the beet producers. He emphasized that we should all be concerned with training agricultural workers because the agrarian reform did not give them any training to be effective producers. The president also referred to the antiterrorist law now under study by the government.

POLICE RELEASE ARRESTED U.S. NEWSMAN

PA190416 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0340 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 18 Aug (EFE)--U.S. newsman Lawrence Thomas Johnson, arrested here for alleged ties with the Colombian guerrillas, was released today after it was proved that he was engaged in professional work.

Johnson was arrested 11 August as he was about to leave for the United States carrying photographs and reports on the "Army of National Liberation" (ELN).

The U.S. diplomatic mission in Bogota retained a lawyer to defend the newsman, and it was proved that he had nothing to do with the subversive movements.

The Administrative Department of Security is now studying Johnson's case because he worked in Colombia on a tourist visa, which is prohibited.

All the news material he was carrying was confiscated by the Military Institutes Brigade.

M-19 GUERRILLAS ATTACK POLICE STATION IN YUMBO

PA182106 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] An armed commando group of the subversive 19 April Movement, M-19, attacked the police station in Santa Ines, Yumbo municipality, Valle del Cauca Department, this morning. Police reported that they seized a M-1 machinegun, 65 cartridges and (?5) police uniforms.

The rebels left a considerable amount of propaganda and painted slogans on the walls of the station. Before leaving, they seriously wounded the local police chief, Abraham Carvajal Hoyos, the report added. There were eight men and one woman in the rebel group, police reported.

ELN Attack

PA190422 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Medellin--An urban guerrilla group attacked two soldiers a few meters from the 4th Brigade Headquarters. The guerrillas seized the soldiers' weapons and ammunition. Police said the rebels, apparently members of the National Liberation Army [ELN], attacked the soldiers, who were on duty, and seized their G-3 rifles. A cadet from a military academy was wounded in the attack. The urban guerrillas fled in a Renault. Neither the description of the Renault nor the identities of the victims was disclosed.

BRIEFS

THERMOELECTRIC PLANT--Bogota, 10 Aug (AFP)--It was officially learned here today that the Colombian Government has started construction of the "Tasajero" thermoelectric plant, located in Cucuta, with an investment of $98 million. Ricardo Tribin, manager of the Colombian Electric Power Institute, reported that the plant will operate on coal and will initially generate 150,000 kw, which will cover Norte de Santander Department, where it will be located, and part of the northeast. Operations are expected to start in 1983. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0258 GMT 11 Aug 81 PA]

MINISTER ON POSITION AT GENEVA OPEC MEETING

PA151623 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Natural Resources Minister Eduardo Ortega Gomez said Ecuador will side with the countries that request an increase in petroleum prices. He said this while referring to the special OPEC meeting that begins in Geneva next week. The minister said Ecuador supports both the stabilization of crude prices and a price increase:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] I have accepted the invitation to attend the OPEC consultative meeting. On Sunday I will travel to Geneva. Basically the meeting seeks to discuss two subjects: the crude market and the crude price.

[Question] What will Ecuador's position be?

[Answer] As is logical, Ecuador is interested in stabilizing crude prices and also in increasing crude prices. This depends on a number of circumstances. It depends on the situation in the world market and on the willingness of the OPEC members. In any case, Ecuador will side with the countries that request an increase in crude prices.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This is a special meeting. It is a consultative meeting. However, frequently consultative meetings [words indistinct] to study but not to decide. Sometimes consultative meetings have been turned into special meetings in accordance with the desire of the participating countries. In this case, Ecuador also supports the holding of a special meeting after the consultative meeting.

HURTADO TO VISIT 3 COUNTRIES IN OCTOBER

PA182002 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] On 13 October President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea will begin a tour of Brazil, Venezuela and Colombia, countries he will visit for 4 and 3 days respectively [as heard], Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde has announced. The foreign minister added that the situation that has arisen between Ecuador and Chile will be reviewed in a cordial atmosphere because the two peoples love each other and within this cordial atmosphere should seek solutions and take stands to improve our relations.

NEW MINISTER NAMED; CABINET SHUFFLE COMPLETE

PA150255 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2119 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Quito, 14 Aug (LATIN)--Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado today concluded a partial reorganization of his cabinet when he appointed Orlando Alcivar as new minister of industries, commerce and integration. The reorganization, which coincided with a new period of sessions of Parliament and the formation of a new government coalition, began in July with the resignation of National Secretary for Public Information Augusto Alvarado, who has ministerial rank, and the appointment Wednesday of Vladimiro Alvarado to replace Labor Minister Aquiles Rigail. The other members of the cabinet were confirmed in their posts by the Christian Democratic president. The national secretary of public information is Ernesto Alban.

BRIEFS

NEW PCD DIRECTOR--The national board of directors of the People, Change and Democracy Movement [PCD] has appointed Francisco Pena Bayona new PCD director. He replaces Francisco Saa Chacon, who resigned several weeks ago. (Ruben Moran Sarmiento) has been chosen deputy director. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Aug 81 PA]

'CUBAN PRESENCE' IN GUYANA CAUSES CONCERN

PA190158 Paris AFP in Spanish 0004 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Caracas, 18 Aug (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said here today that Venezuela is one of the countries seriously concerned over Cuba's military presence in several nations. "For the time being we are limiting ourselves to observing and carefully watching day by day, hour by hour," the foreign minister stressed in reference to a report published in the anticommunist Caracas newspaper EL MUNDO.

According to the report, Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia and Suriname are permanently in touch due to the probable stationing of 15,000 Cuban soldiers in Guyana, Venezuela's eastern neighbor. Venezuela and Guyana are involved in a border dispute. Both EL MUNDO and EL DIARIO DE CARACAS commented on this state of alert due to Angola's request that Cuba withdraw 15,000 men who have been on its territory for the past 6 years. These would be stationed in Guyana, at least temporarily. According to the newspaper, Venezuela is adopting measures to keep Cubans assigned to their country's missions abroad from entering its territory.

Brazil shares a border with both Guyana and Venezuela in the Amazon region and, according to EL MUNDO, the news was received while Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins was in Brasilia. Suriname, a small state bordering on Guyana, is not inclined toward communism, while Colombia is concerned over Cuba's collaboration with the leftist 19 April Movement, the newspaper continues.

Zambrano said these press reports are true. He said it is no secret that Cuban soldiers are in many countries, specifically in Africa. "There are Cuban forces in Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia and numerous contingents in other places," he added.

Further on, he said that "Cuba has publicly given support to Guyana in a joint declaration," which the foreign ministers of the two countries signed a few months ago in Georgetown. For 100 years Venezuela has been claiming 159,000 square km of Guyanese territory. According to Caracas, this land was seized from Venezuela by Great Britain, which annexed it to its then-colony. According to the foreign minister, during some of his trips abroad he has confirmed that "this political project" has become public and that "what the papers published today about these circumstances are of course a cause for serious concern among all countries in the area."

"It is not my place to add to this conjecture, not even from a diplomatic standpoint. By saying that the conjecture causes serious concern, I believe I have said enough," he expressed.

Venezuelan-Cuban relations remain practically frozen after a Venezuelan military tribunal acquitted four of the main suspects implicated in the 1976 explosion of a Cuban plane in Barbados. The explosion killed 73 people. Upon learning the court decision, Cuban President Fidel Castro recalled Cuban diplomatic personnel from Caracas and shortly thereafter Venezuela recalled its personnel in Havana.

Foreign Minister Zambrano also announced that a Venezuelan presence in the Caribbean is being organized. He made this announcement in referring to his coming visit to several small states in the area. "We will announce the program when we complete it," he said.

COSTA RICA

DPRK AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA VISITS COUNTRY

PA141255 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Officials of the North Korean Government have arrived in the country to carry out undisclosed activities. They met with Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Fernandez Silva. They also paid a courtesy visit to Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus, who said that Costa Rica maintains diplomatic relations with North Korea although no ambassadors have been appointed. Niehaus explained that diplomatic relations with North Korea were established in 1974 during the Oduber administration.

O Song-hwan, the North Korean ambassador to Nicaragua, arrived accompanied by a secretary-translator. As far as we know, he entered the country without a visa and without being accredited to the Costa Rican Government. For this reason, the local authorities are surprised. However, Niehaus said that he received the official because he was paying a courtesy visit, reiterating that the Costa Rican Government maintains all kinds of relations with South Korea, which has a democratic government.

In view of the possibility that the North Koreans might participate in activities with university groups, the foreign minister said that every foreigner must abide by the laws of the country. If it is proven that the Korean diplomat is participating in illegal activities, the laws will be applied. According to police reports, this group of Koreans has come to the country to organize several activities which they have described as cultural with students of the University of Costa Rica and the National University.

During the Oduber administration, a group of communist Koreans arrived in the country and engaged in activities described as cultural but which were actually very different. For this reason, the Oduber administration ordered the expulsion of the North Koreans, and the resolution which prevents the entry of communist Koreans is still in effect.

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER ADMITS REBELS CONTROL PERQUIN

PA182324 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2124 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 18 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The Salvadoran Defense Minister, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, admitted today for the first time that the leftist guerrillas operating in this country have seized the city of Perquin, in the northeastern department of Morazan. The official told newsmen that Perquin, a small city of 3,000 inhabitants located in a mountainous zone, 7 km from the border with Honduras, fell to the rebels on Sunday.

According to Garcia, government troops have cordoned off the city but have not tried to enter for fear that the guerillas might massacre the civilian population.

A Defense Ministry spokesman announced yesterday that the guerrillas had only occupied parts of Perquin, but that they had later been dislodged by the army. The spokesman also announced that five soldiers had been killed and that seven others had been injured during the "cleanup operations."

Colonel Garcia did not say how many guerrillas are entrenched in Perquin, but according to reliable military sources, they number about 200. The same sources added that some 1,500 soldiers surround the city, but that no fighting has been reported so far.

Administration of Perquin

PA181528 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] We will establish contact in the eastern front with a peasant leader who is in Perquin, the city which has been held by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] for the past 8 days. The people of Perquin have massively and enthusiastically joined the activities proposed by the FMLN to defend the city as well as other activities demanded by the current situation. We are now going to speak with peasant leader Fabio Argueta Benito in this city in northern Morazan. He will report on the activities being carried out in Perquin.

[Begin relay] [Argueta Benito] The population is building shelters [words indistinct]. The people have cooperated by providing food and [word indistinct] for all our forces. We held a political event attended by a large number of people and we have visited all the (?hamlets). The people have accepted us. [Words indistinct] due to the way we have treated the war prisoners. They have seen how we have acted toward them. We have been able to form a health and sanitation brigade. We have organized a small group of people to take security measures, to build shelters, to erect barricades and to collect water for the various shelters for the people.

[Question] As part of the consolidation of the people's power in Perquin, can you explain the functions of the health brigades? Over.

[Answer] They are presently cleaning up the shelters where entire families are currently staying, building latrines and cleaning up the streets. If there is someone sick or wounded, the health brigades bring them to the (?clinic) we have in the city. [end relay]

[Announcer] Thank you companero for this report from Perquin about the consolidation of the people's power in one of the towns seized in the northeastern front along with the towns of Arambala and El Mozote.

FMLN REPORTAGE ON PERQUIN, OTHER AREAS OF CONFLICT

Eastern Front War Bulletin

PA180454 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] We are receiving reports from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, where our forces are defending their positions in the towns of Perquin, Arambala, El Mozote and (La Guacamaya).

Yesterday the enemy's genocidal air force attacked our positions. Forces of the dictatorship that were trying to enter Perquin were surrounded in El Rodeo canton and were forced to retreat to the town of Jocoaitique.

We are receiving a war bulletin reporting on the heroic defense of the towns of Perquin, Arambala and El Mozote. This war bulletin says:

For the seventh consecutive day our forces of the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front have successfully defended our positions in Perquin, Arambala and El Mozote, towns under the control of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, forces.

Since early morning, the enemy had tried to advance with support from the air force, which was strafing our positions. Our forces surrounded the enemy's units, who were trying to advance toward Perquin, El Rodeo canton, and we forced them to retreat to Jocoaitique.

In these actions, at 1545, our forces captured eight soldiers of the national army, from whom we seized seven G-3 guns and one M-60 machinegun, as well as ammunition and other war materiel. These bring to 34 the number of enemy soldiers made prisoners of war who have been given just and (?humane) treatment.

Our positions in Perquin, El Mozote, Arambala and (La Guacamaya) are holding firmly.

United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death! We will win! Commander (Eleno Castro Carmelo), 16 August 1981, Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front.

Just as we are ending our transmission for the day, we are receiving reports from the headquarters of the Northeastern Front on the actions underway in the town of Jocoaitique, where our forces have attacked the enemy positions of the army located a few kilometers from the town of Perquin.

In a report just sent by Commander (Eleno Castro Carmelo) he says that, crushed and demoralized by the blows received yesterday from our heroic combatants, the enemy today did not wage any operations from their San Francisco Gotera [word indistinct] infantry posts, where they have concentrated their counterattack forces.

As a reprisal for the continuous defeats suffered by the enemy in this northeastern front, where we have seized from them arms and ammunition, this afternoon, for 40 minutes, beginning at 1500, the enemy air force strafed the town Perquin, endangering the lives of thousands of civilians.

The air force attacks set some homes on fire, but they were put out by the local fire brigades. The people have also formed health, food and anti-aircraft refuge construction brigades, in a clear demonstration of the consolidation of people's power.

This report also mentions heavy clashes beginning this afternoon at 1600 and ending a few minutes ago around Jocoaitique, Morazan Department, where the enemy took refuge yesterday after our forces stopped their advance and forced them to flee.

Action in Jocoaitique, Perquin

PA181429 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] On ending this hour's transmission we are receiving a report from the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front indicating that the attacks of forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) against enemy forces in the town of Jocoaitique continued last night.

We also have a report that just arrived at Radio Venceremos indicating that yesterday at 1900 in the town of [name indistinct] Morazan Department, an explosive charge placed by sappers of the FMLN demolished a bridge, thus hindering transit on the road from Gotera to Perquin. When the mine was set off, the bridge blew up, thus preventing the forces of the dictatorship from advancing to retake positions in the towns of Perquin, Arambala and Mozote.

We also repeat the report that the population of Perquin was machinegunned yesterday afternoon, endangering the lives of the children of Perquin. The townspeople of Perquin are asking the International Red Cross, the United Nations and other international organizations to demand that the military-Christian Democratic junta stop its genocidal bombings which have so far killed children of Perquin.

Regarding the report we received about the flowing up of the [name indistinct] Bridge, we must stress the following: The mine which blew up the bridge was made from a bomb that was dropped by a plane of the dictatorship over our positions. Our people have picked up the unexploded bombs which imperialism has supplied to the dictatorship and in this way our people have built new explosive devices to help this struggle against oppression and misery which is victoriously being waged by our people throughout the country.

Interview From Perquin

PA181824 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Excerpts] While the dictatorship avails itself of VOA to try to deny that our forces seized Perquin 7 days ago, Radio Venceremos begins to broadcast as of now from Perquin, where we are in contact with Commander Jorge Melendez [word indistinct], who will now report to us on the siege that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Forces [FMLN] has placed on the town of Jocaitique, south of Perquin. Go ahead, Companeros from Perquin:

[Begin relay] [Melendez] (?Last night) we seized Jocaitique. WE have surrounded the town. There was a clash this morning, and the enemy, with air support, fired machineguns and dropped bombs. However, our troops won. Near the area of San Fernando, we have seen [words indistinct] helicopters landing, mobilizing troops. However, right now, we have the situation under control. We think we are going to be successful. Helicopter gunships are strafing and bombing [word indistinct] and Perquin. The most important thing I have to report right now is that the people of Perquin are working in spite of these actions. Right now, in front of me is a group of the companeros who live in Perquin who are building air shelters.

[Announcer] Right now, Radio Venceremos is in contact with the people of Perquin, in their streets. We would like to ask the people who are listening to us if they have any message for the world, for the international organizations, such as the International Red Cross. Go ahead Perquin.

[Unidentified speaker] We would like to ask the International Red Cross to protect the civilian population because those who are fighting have already developed an awareness that someday they are going to die, either fighting or...[does not complete sentence] Well, their slogan is to win or die. However, the civilian population is threatened in these cases. Therefore, we ask the Red Cross to protect the population. It would increase our courage to know that the International Red Cross is protecting our homes. We urge the International Red Cross to come to our aid. We need their help. We also need medicines and food for ourselves. Food is scarce and medicines are even scarcer. We need help, and very soon.

[Announcer] Thank you, people of Perquin for this small interview for Radio Venceremos. Now, we would like to ask Commander Jorge Melendez the following: Reports appearing in worldwide newspapers say that the (?armed forces) have mobilized armored vehicles, artillery, aviation, infantry troops in San Francisco Gotera and have advanced through the highway known as Calle Negra in order to recapture the twon. Commander Jorge Melendez, what can you tell Radio Venceremos about this situation? Go ahead, Perquin.

[Melendez] Well, in response to that deployment of forces, we spread out our forces [words indistinct] the combats near San Miguel. Therefore, the land forces which were advancing were the first casualties as a result of a clash near [word indistinct] San Miguel, before reaching Gotera. We had troops near the city of Gotera, and there have been additional clashes and casualties there. In the way that they approach our area, these [words indistinct]. As they advance, there are clashes. That is the story of the column of armored vehicles. Yesterday, I received that report from the companero commander of the ambush of that convoy. Their transportation vehicles were damaged. They also destroyed an armored personnel carrier or a tank, I do not have the exact information yet.

[Announcer] Commander Melendez, we would like to ask you about the 24 prisoners of war that our forces captured in Perquin. What will be done with these 24 members of the enemy forces who were captured in Perquin?

[Melendez] Look, companero, excuse me, but I have to take care of other matters. Sometimes I am unable to handle all things quickly. Please allow me a few minutes. Over. [end relay]

[Announcer] All right, commander, we know that military occupations right now do not allow you to continue with this interview for the time being. We will try to contact you later, in a few minutes. In the meantime, Radio Venceremos breaks the fascist information barrier.

And now, we continue with our interview with Commander Jorge Melendez, who is in Perquin and will answer our question now on the fate of the 24 prisoners of war of the FMLN in Perquin. Go ahead, Perquin.

[Begin relay] [Melendez] You were asking me about the 24 men that were captured. They are in good condition; that is, they have been given medical attention. Commander Joaquin Villalobos has talked to the prisoners. Commander Villalobos listened to them and examined the situation. Well, the prisoners are calm, they have already been told they will be turned over to the International Red Cross. We are awaiting this. One of your reporters who is here told me that today he will go to the place where the prisoners are in order to interview them so that the Salvadoran people and the others peoples of the world will be able to listen to them and to learn how they are. Over. [end relay]

[Announcer] Radio Venceremos has brought you an interview with Commander Jorge Melendez, member of the general command of the FMLN, from Perquin.

Rebel Leader on Strategy

PA190356 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Interview with Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front Commander William Antonio (Pascasio), known as Commander Memo, from a command post in the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, no date given--recorded]

[Question] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] currently controls the towns of Perquin, Arambala, and Mozote. It has recovered positions that the enemy had held in Guacamaya. What does this mean?

[Answer] This entire military maneuver [words indistinct] great [word indistinct] importance. We must stress our forces' qualitative jump, both in the northeastern front and in all other fronts throughout the country. It is very important to stress that all the military maneuvers carried out here in the north, here on the northeastern front, in Morazan, are part of an entire military plan, an entire campaign outlined by our FMLN general command. This has been possible because our four fronts have been active. It is very important to note that the participation of the four fronts in this campaign gradually made it possible for us to ensure these positions [words indistinct] in the face of the attack on and seizure of Perquin, the control of Arambala and Mozote and the recovery of Guacamaya.

[Words indistinct], this qualitative jump by our forces represents an advance at the national level. The enemy is currently in a highly critical situation. It has been incapable of responding as it did in the past. A few days ago, the enemy launched a big offensive in Chalatenango, where our companeros defeated them. Later, the enemy tried to launch another offensive in Guazapa with similar results.

[Words indistinct] against this, our commanders are implementing this military plan and the enemy has been rendered ineffective. Our forces' qualitative jump was evident once we became capable of mobilizing the various fronts and achieving cooperation and coordination among them. It is also important to note that the masses, the people, have had a major participation in this plan, in this military campaign.

[Question] Companero, here in Morazan, and especially in San Francisco Gotera, the dictatorship has concentrated abundant war materiel (?supplied) by imperialism, such as armored vehicles, and artillery. The air force has also made a big display, bombing and strafing. Can you characterize the enemy's attitude since it has been faced with our advances and recovery of positions?

[Answer] [words indistinct] The garrison we laid siege to in Perquin [words indistinct] has not been an aggressive attitude or one typical of an offensive. On the contrary, their attitude has been defensive; they have been very cautious and conservative. Our forces [illegible] completely repelled all the reinforcements that the enemy has been mobilizing. We [illegible] inflicted casualties on them and they have been defeated. For example, the enemy mobilized the company it had in Guacamaya. However, the minute that company began to advance, it began sustaining casualities, until the time came when [words indistinct]. Our forces' maneuvers enabled us to deal the enemy an even greater defeat. We were also able to recover weaponry.

After Gotera, the enemy mobilized more forces and troops. These have also been dealt harsh blows by our combatants, who ambush them.

This situation is understandable since it is not exclusive to this northeastern front. Our combatants, (?all FMLN forces) in all fronts--Chalatenango, Guazapa, the western part of the country and the paracentral zone--are engaged in constant military activity.

There is, for instance, the case of the companeros in the central zone, who have continually been carrying out sabotage activities. Then there are the companeros in the paracentral zone, who practically control the Pan American Highway, and the companeros in Usulutan, who control the coastal road. This situation has placed the enemy at a great disadvantage. The enemy is no longer capable of resolving the current situation.

This conflict will have to become more generalized. All our units in all our war fronts, will have to step up their activities. They will also have to increase the people's participation in the militias, in military training and in the offensive actions that our general command (?gradually outlines).

Southeastern Front: 10-14 Aug

PA181806 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Political-military actions of the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front from 10 to 14 August 1981--read by announcer]

[Text] On 10 August at 0800 in La Union, an ambush was carried out in the place known as the curve of El Gavilan. The result of the ambush was 12 dead and 8 wounded, including a lieutenant named (Roberto Samayoa). Our forces withdrew without suffering any casualties.

That same day, barricades were erected and the pavement was broken on the coastal highway, hindering the passage of vehicles. Ditches were dug on the coastal highway between the (El Brazo) and Piedras Pachas cantons in the jurisdiction of San Miguel, thus hindering traffic. In the [words indistinct] of this barricade there was a clash in the [word indistinct] covering the side of San Miguel. This clash lasted 5 hours. The enemy sustained seven casualties and we sustained two dead and one wounded.

That same day early in the morning, two high tension towers of the line carrying electricity to San Miguel, La Union and Morazan were blown up.

Joint forces participated in a mission in the area of the Pan American Highway. On 10 August at 0100 the enemy carried out an ambush near the Pan American Highway. During the 90-minute clash we sustained two wounded companeras who are now out of danger. Bazooka fire was used against one of the houses in which enemy forces were located. The number of casualties is unknown. This occurred in the place known as Quebrada Seca near km 65 of the Pan American Highway.

That same day on 10 August, forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] near Los Planes and (El Candil) cantons in Usulutan clashed with enemy forces of the National Guard in a bus. The result of the clash was two confirmed enemy casualties. Our fighrers withdrew without any casualties.

11 August--Barricades were erected on the coastal highway in the area of the Calle Nueva canton, blocking traffic for several hours. In the Calle Nueva canton, in the jurisdiction of San Miguel, the train from Usulutan to San Miguel was stopped. A rally was then held with the passengers and the people of Calle Nueva canton. The train was then destroyed. This train is used by the enemy to transport troops. Two electric towers which carried power to the departments of San Miguel, La Union and Morazan were blown up. This occurred in [name indistinct] in (El Nino) canton.

At 1400 on 11 August, an FMLN squad which was on a reconnaissance mission in the area south of Jucuaran confronted an enemy patrol in a bus traveling from [name indistinct] canton to Jucuaran. Our companeros harassed the patrol for 5 minutes. The number of enemy casualties is unknown.

At 0730 on 12 August, joint forces of the FMLN carried out an ambush on km 82 of the coastal highway in the place known as La Casona in Morazan Department. A truckload of troops was ambushed with mines, [word indistinct] and rifle fire. Our forces withdrew without sustaining any casualties. The number of enemy casualties is so far unknown but it is believed that there were many.

At 1100 on 12 August, an enemy patrol traveling from Samuria canton to the river on the outskirts of that canton was harassed. The harassment action lasted (?15 minutes). Three casualties were inflicted on the enemy, who fled in disorder. The FMLN forces withdrew without sustaining any casualties.

At 0100 on 12 August, an FMLN squad posted about 150 meters from the enemy attacked the garrison located in Jucuaran for 15 minutes.

In this harassment operation, our forces used rifle and [word indistinct] fire against the enemy position, causing heavy property damage on their installations. The number of enemy casualties is unknown. Our forces withdrew in an orderly manner without any casualties and with a high fighting morale.

At 0745 on 13 August, a truckload of National Guardsmen and paramilitarymen was ambushed in the area of Los Planes canton near the Valle San Juan Farm on the street which goes from the coastal highway to the town of San Agustin in Usulutan Department. Mines, [word indistinct] and rifle fire were used in this action. About 10 to 15 enemy casualties are estimated and the truck was destroyed.

At 1200 on 13 August, FMLN squads ambushed an army patrol on the road from La Union to Conchagua Volcano with bazookas and gunfire, inflicting seven casualties, including one lieutenant, on the enemy. A dead soldier named (Jose Antonio Villalobos) was found in the truck. Our forces recovered a G-3 rifle, G-3 magazines, 100 7.62 mm cartridges and war supplies belonging to the Honduran Army.

Friday, 14 August--A convoy of enemy forces and three buses with National Guardsmen were ambushed. Three mines were set off. One of the mines hit one of the buses. Rifle fire was also used. The result of the ambush was 18 enemy dead and no casualties on our side.

Report on Actions Since 12 Aug

PA181852 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 Aug 81

["Report on Actions of the War Fronts Since 12 August" issued by the information section of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front--read by announcer]

[Text] Guazapa sector of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front--16 August--The enemy tried to break the siege that our forces had set up around Suchitoto since the night before. Using an infantry company supported by a personnel carrier and an armored vehicle, the enemy tried to advance but was repelled by our forces in the area of Milingo canton on the new road. We inflicted several casualties on the enemy and the rest of its forces were dispersed. The enemy subsequently used the personnel carrier to machinegun and launch mortars on the area. At 0730 that same day in [name indistinct] on km 36 of the new road, the enemy was once again repelled after intense battles all morning long. Sporadic clashes occurred during the afternoon.

In our advance to the city, we attacked the enemy in La Cruz neighborhood, forcing the enemy to (?flee) to the center of the city. Harassment operations have been started against positions in the city. The enemy has tried to break the siege to reinforce the troops stationed in the city but our forces have maintained their positions.

San Pedro Mountain sector of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front--At 0400 [no date given] barricades were erected along 10 meters of km 75 of the Pan American Highway, obstructing for several hours the movement of enemy forces.

16 August--At 0700 we attacked an enemy checkpoint in [name indistinct] on km 68 of the Pan American Highway. The enemy replied with rifle, [word indistinct] grenade and [number indistinct] caliber machinegun fire.

Southeastern Front (?in San Agustin)--At 0900, enemy troops were ambushed on km 74 of the Pan American Highway, inflicting five casualties on them.

Feliciano Ama Western Front--Five electric power transformers were sabotaged. Two of them in [name indistinct] neighborhood and three in the Santa Marina neighborhood, nort southeast respectively of the city of Santa Ana.

Northeastern Front in Morazan--17 August--The enemy troops have remained concentrated in San Francisco Gotera and Meanguera. At 0500 that day, the enemy's air force strafed the town of Perquin, causing fires in civilian houses and endangering the lives of the population. The fires were put out by security brigade made up of the townspeople. Health, supply and air shelter construction brigades have been organized. This is proof of the consolidation of the people's power.

At 1600, forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] attacked enemy positions in the town of Jocaitique, Morazan Department.

Information section of the FMLN, August 1981.

Talpetate Bridge Blown Up

PA190026 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Aug 81

[War bulletin issued by the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front--read by announcer]

[Text] At 0110 today, 16 August 1981, a Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front platoon, which included a sapper squad, blew up the Talpetate Bridge, km 49 of the Pan American Highway. They demolished the bridge and also obstructed the railroad, which also passes that way.

Our military unit withdrew without difficulty; its mission was accomplished perfectly. We do not know how long passage through this area will be obstructed.

United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

Western Front Bulletin

PA181545 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] At this time we are receiving a report from the Feliciano Ama Western Front. Companero Jorge, chief of staff of that zone, explains the war situation on that front.

Companero Jorge says: Since April we have consolidated our positions on this front. Since then we have been intensifying our military actions, carrying out daily harassment actions, [word indistinct] of weapons, ambushes and recently, sabotages on the economy.

The western zone is strategically important to the economy and is also an important electric power production center. The enemy believes this is a key zone and is protecting it with the 2d Infantry Brigade and the 1st Artillery and Cavalry Brigade. Detachments from Metapan and Ahuachapan (?are in the region).

The western zone is perhaps the area where the paramilitary organizations directly headed by the army high command are most developed. Companero Jorge stressed that they are sronger in this zone and are directly financed by the Yankees.

Regarding the role of the masses and the militias in this zone, Companero Jorge said: The masses cooperate in various tasks such as agricultural production for the people's army and feeding the guerrillas. He added that the militias participate in a large part of the sabotage actions on the electric power installations and that they defend the masses and promote the war production. In this way, homemade weapons are made and agricultural production is carried out. Companero Jorge further explained: We now have 70 manzanas planted.

Regarding the outlook of this war, the companero chief of the staff of the Feliciano Ama Western Front said: Our troops are politically and militarily consolidating themselves. The only thing that is preventing our people from seizing power is Yankee imperialism. The intervention can prolong the war but not reverse the process.

The fighers and chiefs are ready to fight not only the genocidal army but also Yankee imperialism. The enemy is strong and powerful but so is our fighting spirit and conviction. We are ready to fight however long is necessary. The people are determined to wage the armed struggle by joining the people's army. I'm sure that the people know that victory is theirs.

EXTENSIVE POWER OUTAGE IN CAPITAL CONTINUES

FMLN on Power Outage

PA181407 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] We have learned from San Salvador that 80 percent of the capital was without electric power late last night after forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front blew up two high tension towers in the Acajutla and Cerron Grande lines.

76 Percent of Capital Affected

PA181642 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1612 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 18 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The central and other areas of San Salvador today continue without electric power due to the sabotage of several electric power towers located on the volcano near the capital, San Antonio Abad, Nejapa, Cerron Grande and La Libertad Port.

A source from the Electric Power Company of San Salvador [Compania de Alumbrado Electrico de San Salvador--CAESS] told ACAN-EFE that 76 percent of the capital is without power and the other 24 percent has some power.

The capital's newspapers today stressed that the power outage has caused several million dollars worth of losses since it has affected many businesses, particularly those involved in the distribution of food and those which rely on refrigeration.

President Duarte Reports

PA182308 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Speech by Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the government junta of El Salvador, on 17 August in San Salvador--live]

[Text] Good evening, Salvadorans. Allow me to read to you the following communique:

Whenever the country's situation has been delicate and difficult, I have always gone on radio and television to inform you about matters which concern us all and to let you know the truth, because that is the duty of a government which is conscientious of its responsbility.

Several zones of the capital are without electric power today, because terrorist groups which operate in the country have carried out several bomb attacks on power lines. I wish to stress that these attempts have been against power lines and not against the power plants which supply the country.

In addition to the metropolitan area, the town of Santa Tecla and the port of La Libertad have also been affected. We have instructed that electricity be restored as soon as possible to hospitals and other places which provide essential community services and which should never be without electric power.

I also want to inform you that as result of a dynamite explosion in an electricity tower which supplies the eastern zone, the departments of San Miguel, La Union, Morazan and part of La Paz, are without power.

Technical personnel of the National Telecommunications Administration, ANTEL, are working hard. They are making every effort to restore service as soon as possible.

It is important for you to realize how these terrorist groups, who are enemies of the people, are trying to create a state of panic, uncertainty, anxiety and chaos. This tactic is part of their strategy of violence.

Therefore, I ask you to be calm, to take every precaution. I ask you not to fret, not to waste electricity. Use electricity only when absolutely necessary; do not use electric appliances unless it is absolutely necessary.

I can assure you that the government and the armed forces are working together to counteract the treacherous attacks staged by those who are trying to take revenge on the people. Once they claimed that they were going to defend the people; today they are attacking the people. Now you know how they are implementing their war objectives.

I can assure you that if the people, the government and the armed forces continue to be united, we will progress as we did in the past.

Residents of metropolitan San Salvador, I regret to inform you that there will be no electricity in several zones, but we are working very hard to restore service as soon as possible.

Once more, I ask you to have confidence in your government. We are not going to let you down. Let us pray to the Lord to help us find soon the path of peace we all want.

Thank you and good night.

SALVADORANS' VISIT INDICATES HONDURAN COLLUSION

PA180443 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Here we have another report which has to do with the mysterious trip that Napoleon Duarte and Gutierrez made to Honduras. It says: Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia met on 12 and 13 August with Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia and Salvadoran leaders Jose Napoleon Duarte and Col Abdul Gutierrez. Honduras shares extensive border areas with these two countries.

The apparent motive for the presidential meeting was to solve the economic problems that are affecting trade relations among the three countries. However, it is evident that this is only a pretext to cover up the true reason for the meeting, which is to find points of concurrence in joint actions to try to defeat the revolutionary movements struggling at present in El Salvador and Guatemala. Those meetings held in Honduras lead us to believe that the Honduran Government is getting ready to participate with the Salvadoran and Guatemalan armies in the genocidal war that they are waging against their peoples.

We link the foregoing to the control being kept over the thousands of Salvadoran refugees in Honduran territory; the presence along our country's borders of 21 U.S. Green Berets; of the indifference, not to say complicity, with which Salvadoran military forces were allowed to use Honduras to attack FMLN positions; and the murder of Honduran soldiers who refused to participate in the genocide against the Salvadoran people and attacks against our forces.

Undoubtedly, there are enough reasons, then, to be worried that Honduras can actively bow to the imperialist plans of regionalizing the war. We are sure that in the Honduran Armed Forces and Government there are rightist sectors who follow that reactionary policy, but we also believe that there are groups of democratic and progressive military officers, who have a clear view of the facts and will not allow the Honduran Army to attack the people in support of the Salvadoran genocidal forces who are unleashing a bloodbath in our country.

We trust that the Honduran people, its democratic, popular, and revolutionary organizations, will know how to demand that the Honduran Armed Forces and Government keep their hands off our country. We firmly believe in the common destinies of our peoples, and we firmly believe in the solidarity activity of our Honduran brothers with our liberation struggle and that they will be with us until final victory.

Venceremos Warns Honduras

PA181757 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Honduran people: The Salvadorans want to send you this message. International reactionary forces organized by Yankee imperialism want to involve Honduras in the genocidal war being waged by the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta against the people.

In view of the current critical situation as a result of the advance of our people in arms, the reactionary forces are trying to make this war a regional issue. We urge the progressive, democratic and revolutionary sectors of Honduras not to fall for this imperialist maneuver that seeks to involve our Honduran brothers in a war of attrition that only defends the interests of a group of oligarchs of El Salvador and of Yankee imperialism.

Only through the unity of our Central American people in a common front against foreign attacks will we be able to build a new, just and equitable society within a framework of peace and cooperation among our peoples.

ARCHBISHOP ON U.S. AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT

PA162203 Paris AFP in Spanish 1918 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Aug (AFP)--Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, today scored statements made by the U.S. ambassador, who said that "although I personally am sure that the six military men arrested in connection with the murder of four U.S. religious women are guilty, those men will never be convicted."

The statement, published recently in the local news media, referred to the kidnapping and murder of four U.S. missionaries on 2 December last year. This incident resulted in a temporary U.S. war materiel embargo.

Monsignor Rivera, during his homily today in the metorpolitan Cathedral of San Salvador, said that he was "surprised and hurt" because of Hinton's statements. Rivera y Damas then asked, "Are the words of this worthy diplomat true" when he spoke of the six guards captured here on 29 April?

He also asked, "Can the attitude of our officials lead to peace and a climate favorable to the announced elections?"

As a pastor, Rivera said, I cannot ask for revenge, but I am fully convinced that there will be no peace unless it is based on authentic justice.

Rivera also said that "in July alone, the victims of this spiraling violence amounted to 819." "Some were taken from their homes during the curfew," he said and then asked, "Who can feel secure during the curfew? Is there still need for all this?"

Rivera condemned the arrest and later murder of 23 persons in Armenia, 45 km southeast of this capital, on 30 July. "According to witnesses," the archbishop said, "the bodies were found in the Ateos River in that same jurisdiction."

The archbishop asked the government to release 20 persons he claims are being held at security corps prisons. One of these persons is Nicolas Dagoberto Morales, a member of the "21 June Salvadoran National Teachers Association," the most powerful teachers' organization in the country, and a member of the opposition Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR].

The BPR is a mass organization whose armed fist is the People's Liberation Forces, one of the guerrilla groups integrated into the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front which strives to overthrow President Napoleon Duarte's regime.

Monsignor Rivera said that these 20 persons should be arraigned before the courts and in case there is no justification for their arrest, "should be immediately released."

Finally Rivera y Damas regretted and condemned the sabotage and terrorist activities committed by leftist groups which leave whole regions without water or light when installations are bombed. The clergyman said, "The leftist groups are creating a climate of greater fear and unease, which also helps to destroy our economy."

However, he appealed to the investigators of terrorist activities "not to make innocent victims."

GREEN CROSS, OTHERS GIVING AID TO 175,000 REFUGEES

PA160311 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 15 Aug 81 pp 3, 19

[Excerpt] Nationwide, some 175,000 refugees have fled violence generated by terrorists in the country's central and eastern regions and are being helped by various religious organizations. It was reported that the Green Cross-Santanita sector and its offices throughout the country alone are helping at least 45,000 refugees.

PDC URGES ALL TO PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

PA110100 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0022 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which currently is in power with the Salvadoran Armed Forces, asked today in a communique that "all the sectors of the country participate in the electoral process that is underway." The Salvadoran Government has scheduled elections for the Legislative Assembly for March 1982 and presidential elections in 1983.

In the communique, the PDC states: We call for national reflection; we call for all sectors of our nation to organize politically and contribute with their utmost effort to create the necessary conditions for elections.

It adds that "political participation is a civilized struggle in which the weapons are ideas and argument, in which the battlefields are the ballot boxes and elections, and in which each competition is a civic celebration of the peoples."

POP Will Participate

PA141744 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] The Popular Orientation Party [POP] meets all the requirements and can therefore participate in the next election, it was announced today at a news conference held at the Central Electoral Council. The news conference was presided over by Roman Ernesto Rodriguez Rivas, who represented Central Electoral Council president Jorge Bustamante, Central Electoral Council member Mauricio Macia Andino, and legal adviser Julio Cesar Mena, who announced that upon examining the POP's request, which had been revoked by the previous Central Electoral Council, they had confirmed that it has no mistakes in it and that it meets all the requirements, and that, therefore, on the basis of Decree No 743 of the temporary law on the formation and registration of political parties, the POP can participate in the next elections, where the Salvadoran people will elect a national constituent assembly.

The members of the Central Electoral Council also told newsmen that the Salvadoran people have confidence in the next election and that this confidence also exists among the members of those political parties which have already been taken into account. So far these include the National Conciliation Party [PCN], the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], the Salvadoran People's Party [PPS], the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], the Nationalist Democratic Union [UDN] and the POP.

The electoral law recognizes the legal existence of these parties and it is expected that their representatives will approach the Central Electoral Council to formalize their registration.

In order to guarantee the integrity of the electoral process, each party will be asked to appoint a permanent representative in the council, who will act as an observer of the electoral process. Finally, it was announced that a number of international organizations, such as the OAS and the United Nations, are also expected to appoint observers.

CCE Members on Elections

PA151536 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 14 Aug 81 pp 2, 9

[Excerpt] Yesterday members of the Central Electoral Council [CCE] said that approximately 2.2 million Salvadorans will be registered to vote in next year's election for a new national constituent assembly.

They explained that despite the destruction of some files in mayors' offices in the interior, the CCE can immediately provide its electoral registries so that all Salvadorans eligible to vote can obtain their identity documents in their respective mayor's offices.

They said that the CCE is prepared for any eventuality; it has duplicates of all the electoral registries of the country duly stored in a special safe.

In a news conference yesterday, CCE members Ramon Ernesto Rodriguez and Mauricio Mazier Andino said that they are waiting for CCE president Jorge Bustamante to return to the country to ask for a meeting with the armed forces high command. They plan to discuss electoral guarantees for the citizens with the high command.

They said that it is important and necessary that when the elections are held, the state of siege and the martial law will not be in effect.

The CCE members said that they have met regularly with the individuals who are drafting the new electoral law. They said that next week these individuals will probably submit part of the work they were hired to do.

Commenting further on this, Rodriguez said that both the political parties and the people are becoming confident and that people are already talking about the electoral process. However, he said that there is no official knowledge of more political parties being formed.

Comment on Bustamante in U.S.

PA131401 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Aug pp 9, 17

[Carlomagno Rodriguez article: "What Dr Bustamante Said in the United States"]

[Excerpts] For those of us who listen every day to the Voice of America, the interview with Dr Jorge Bustamante, president of the Central Electoral Council, by Jorge Goldschein on 6 August, was revealing.

According to Dr Bustamante, the government has been violating the constitution whenever it suits its interests.

We do not know if Dr Bustamante was trying to give the impression that he is not committed to the government and that he is free to express himself. Dr Bustamante has not only cast the government in a bad light but he has also cast himself in a bad light because he has accepted an official post from a government which he says violates the constitution, which he swore to obey, respect and defend.

We think that a path to follow is the third point approved at the private enterprise national symposium, which says:

"There should be free elections in order to establish a democratic, republican and representative government, a fundamental step toward the country's pacification and restoration of the constitutional system. The productive sectors will support an electoral process under a government in which the many sectors of the population are represented and not just one political party."

There are those who, like Dr Bustamante, believe that the country will have peace and that things will be normal again after the elections, but there are others who firmly believe that these conditions should exist before elections are held. In other words, we should have a real constitutional system, abolish Decree 114 and permit a broader participation of other sectors in the government junta.

The armed forces' 15 October proclamation permits the negotiation of a new political agreement with other sectors to try to pull the country out of its difficult situation.

It is almost certain that if the workers, businessmen and political organizations are given more participation in the government junta, the reasons for friction will diminish. That is why Alan Romberg, a U.S. State Department spokesman, said that "the U.S. Government would view favorably an increase in the cooperation between the Salvadoran Government and the country's economic sector." He also said the "the U.S. Government is not trying to force Duarte's government to include members of private sectors in the government junta or in the cabinet."

This we understand. The Reagan administration realizes, to cite Fortin Magana's words, that our country is not a trusteeship, a colony, or a nonsovereign entity. However, the government should realize that by allowing more sectors to participate, it will help it to legitimize its status and it would make the Central Electoral Council a body trusted by the Salvadoran people.

BRIEFS

CHILEAN MINISTER VISITS--Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Col Fernando Arancibia is currently visiting here. No information has been released on what subjects he discussed with Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia. On more than one occasion Chile has offered aid to the civilian-military junta that rules in El Salvador; however, Chile has not explained what areas that aid would cover. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2124 GMT 18 Aug 81 PA]

GUATEMALA

CONFRONTATIONS REPORTED IN FOUR AREAS OF COUNTRY

PA172206 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Four terrorist bombs exploded tonight in Chimaltenango, setting fire to and destroying a service station. Volunteer firemen put out the fire, and there were no victims.

A group of guerrillas attacked with firearms two metropolitan police agents who discovered them placing a bomb at km 24 of the Barberena-Santa Rosa road. The police agents answered the fire and a shoot-out ensued. There were no victims. The subversives fled through the bush and left behind the bomb, which was deactivated and turned over to the army by the police agents.

The town of San Juan [word indistinct], Quezaltenango was seized by guerrillas, who forced a policeman to publicly read a subversive communique. Afterward they kidnapped him, stole his arms and finally released him in San Marcos.

In the border city (?Don Carmen) of Tecun Uman, San Marcos, the police found a subversive contingent which with the use of Claymore mines had tried to seize the National Police substation, the Treasury Police headquarters and the immigration and customs office.

26 Rebels Killed in El Quiche

PA180300 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] A Defense Ministry communique issued during the weekend disclosed that on Friday, 14 August, 26 members of the communist subversion were killed in a clash with army troops in El Quiche Department.

The bulletin said that on Friday at approximately 1400, a Guatemalan Army patrol made contact with a subversive group near San Sebastian Lemoa, El Quiche Department, and killed 11 of them.

The army's public relations office disclosed that army troops patrolling the (Chicauracan) region, El Quiche Department, found another terrorist group and that in the ensuing clash 15 guerrillas were killed. The troops did not suffer any casualties.

The official report said that the army's action included the confiscation of armament, different caliber ammunition, Claymore mines, different kinds of explosive material, subversive propaganda and personal items of the guerrillas. It was also disclosed that the guerrillas had set fire to the houses they occupied, possibly with the intention of destroying the arms and explosives they had in storage, but that the security forces managed to rescue the stores.

GUEVARA ASKS FOR SUPPORT IN 1982 ELECTIONS

PA180310 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Gen Angel Anibal Guevara, presidential candidate of the Popular Democratic Front, has said that he will call on all political parties to unite and help him win the presidential election on 7 March 1982.

He added that he has no objection to dialogue with the sectors of different political ideologies because the Guatemalans who follow a democratic line have to think first of Guatemala before thinking of personal interests.

Regarding a possible dialogue with the guerrillas, General Anibal Guevara said that it was necessary to think about this matter carefully and that for the time being he was in no position to reply either affirmatively or negatively. When he becomes president he will call those sectors to dialogue.

Garcia Granados Not To Run

PA180105 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] We have to fight the extreme left, but we must also have social sensibility, said Jorge Garcia Granados, secretary general of the Revolutionary Party [PR]. He said he was glad that the 10 political parties had rallied around such an honest figure as Gen [Anibal] Guevara.

Garcia Granados added that the political parties only serve the people and that an adequate mechanism must be sought for a governmental program with which to fight the extreme left, a program which should also have social sensibility so as to allow the advancement of the people and the discovery of a solution to the needs, which are so many, of the majority of the people of Guatemala.

Regarding the political groups which have broken away from the PR, Jorge Garcia Granados said that the doors of the party are open as long as the (?electoral) registry's authority is recognized and the rules of the party pertaining to its leaders are respected.

Garcia Granados said that it was not easy to decline a presidential nomination proposed by the party's bases, but I am proud, he affirmed, that I have declined it, thinking of my country and my community, because a politician, as a leader, has a duty to his country and must not take advantage of his political position.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENCY REPORTS ON SALVADORAN DELEGATION

PA141418 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Press communique, read by announcer]

[Text] The Press Secretariat of the presidency of the republic announces that their excellencies, the president and vice president of the revolutionary junta of the government of the sister nation of El Salvador, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, respectively, and a party of high-ranking Salvadoran Government officials, arrived on a visit to Tegucigalpa yesterday at 1000.

President Maj Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia and several cabinet members received the visitors at the Col Hernan Acosta Mejia Air Base. The visit was made to analyze the document that contains the bases of the bilateral trade treaty between the two nations. The distinguished visitors returned to their country at 1330.

[Signed] Press Secretariat of the Presidency

RIGHTWING GROUP KIDNAPS SALVADORAN LEADER

PA150435 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa--A rightwing paramilitary organization kidnapped Salvadoran political leader Jorge Morales Alvarado last Saturday in the Palmira development in this capital, during an armed operation of a type becoming customary in this country.

The incident was only recently reported in Tegucigalpa's newspaper TIEMPO. According to the paper, a woman and several children were also kidnapped. Their whereabouts are not yet known.

Morales Alvarado's wife, Ecuadorean Maria Garcia Osegueda, has named as responsible terrorist groups that sympathize with the Salvadoran dictatorship. They also subjected her to mock executions and stole money, checks and documents from the leader's house.

NICARAGUA

FSLN'S ARCE SAYS REACTIONARY SECTORS ALLIED TO CIA

PA162105 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 5

[By Eduardo Estrada M.]

[Excerpts] Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the political committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has said that "the results of the dialogue with the country's most important businessmen have been very positive" and that after analyzing the economic difficulties, "the businessmen have regained awareness of the national problems." Bayardo Arce Castano made the statement during a meeting with the rank and file committees of the National Financial System.

Commander Bayardo Arce charged that in the rightist political parties and trade union organizations and some business organizations there are elements of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). These sectors hold weekly and daily meeting with specialized agents of the CIA to plan attacks against the revolutionary process, he added.

Among the political parties which "dissent" from the revolution there are two groups: The traitors and the ignorant. The reactionary sectors are in alliance with imperialism, with CIA agents. Why aren't measures taken? We need the support and solidarity of the countries which have helped us, Commander Arce replied in answer to this question, without explaining further.

U.S. AMBASSADOR PEZZULLO RETURNS TO UNITED STATES

PA180437 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] After fulfilling one of the most difficult diplomatic missions in Latin America, U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo and his wife are returning to their country tomorrow, Tuesday.

Pezzullo was the bridge between the tyranny and the revolution. His efforts to oust Somoza helped set up a new structure in relations between the United States and Nicaragua. Pezzullo's activities were even questioned by some of Reagan's assistants, who saw in him an undiplomatic diplomat. However, moderate sectors in the U.S. Government saw in Pezzullo a brilliant diplomat who prevented at any cost a direct clash between the Nicaraguan and U.S. Governments.

At Pezzullo's departure, his functions will be assumed by a charge d'affaires. All seems to indicate that for the time being the Reagan administration is not going to appoint a new ambassador to Nicaragua until relations between the two countries are more defined.

FSLN HONORS MEDICAL BRIGADE RETURNING TO CUBA

PA150241 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Bluefields--A farewell party was held last night for our internationalist brothers, the Cuban doctors and nurses, 16 in all, who form the Carlos Fonseca Amador Cuban Medical Brigade, which for the past 2 years has been working for the health department in this part of the country.

The Cuban Medical Brigade is leaving for Cuba next week. The people of the Atlantic Coast regret to see them leave. The Health Ministry regional office in Bluefields awarded certificates to the members of the brigade in recognition of the great work they have done. A spokesman for the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, departmental committee expressed appreciation and gratitude for their services to the community.

Companero Dr Manuel Hernandez Maldada, chief of the Cuban Medical Brigade, said in a brief speech that if necessary they would give their blood in defense of the Nicaraguan revolution, fighting side by side with the Nicaraguans to defend the freedom they won on 19 July 1979.

SANDINISTS STATE PRINCIPLES ON ATLANTIC INDIANS

PA140320 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0119 GMt 13 Aug 81

[Text] [Announcer] Countrymen, we will now begin a national meeting headed by the members of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Commander Henry Ruiz, planning minister; Commander Luis Carrion, deputy interior minister; members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Companero Rafael Cordoba Rivas; the president of the Supreme Court of Justice, Roberto Arguello Hurtado; Commander William Ramirez, minister of the Atlantic Coast Institute; Commander Lumberto (Carmen), deputy minister; and Commander Marcos Somarriba, deputy minister.

Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, will read a statement to begin this meeting, which is also attended by ministers, deputy ministers, director of government agencies, local and foreign newsmen:

[Ortega--live or recorded] First of all I want to tell the companero newsmen that we have gathered today with ministers, deputy ministers, directors of government agencies and representatives of the FSLN to evaluate the work done by the revolutionary government. We take advantage of this opportunity to read to our people a declaration of principles by the Sandinist people's revolution on the Atlantic Coast Indian communities. This topic was broached by the FSLN in its first program, when it said in 1968-1969 that one of the Nicaraguan revolution's main goals was to help and to integrate the Atlantic Coast into the revolutionary process and Nicaraguan nationality.

Within that spirit, today the National Directorate, the FSLN, and the Government of National Reconstruction want to clearly define these principles, and that is why we are reading the following document:

To the Nicaraguan people, particularly our brother Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas, and blacks. To all the peoples of the world:

Considering that the Sandinist people's revolution has the great responsibility of solving the problems of the indian communities of the Atlantic Coast justly and according to revolutionary guidelines which will take into consideration their legitimate claims;

Considering that the Indian masses of America--exploited, oppressed and subjected to a ferocious internal colonialism--turn their eyes full of hope to the Sandinist revolution, hope which we cannot disappoint;

Considering that imperialism and the local counterrevolutionaries wage a campaign of confusion in international organizations and in the interior to discredit the Government of National Reconstruction and prevent it and authentic Indian representatives from advancing toward solution of the difficult and complex problems inherited from previous regimes;

The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the Government of National Reconstruction issue the following declaration of principles to guide our policy toward the Indian minorities of the Atlantic Coast:

1. The Nicaraguan nation is one, territorially and politically, and cannot be dismembered, divided or hurt in its sovereignty or independence. Its official language is Spanish.

2. In Nicaragua all citizens have equal rights without distinction to race or religion, and the revolution will fight all forms of racial, linguistic and cultural discrimination in our territory. We support the struggle against racism anywhere in the world.

3. The Government of National Reconstruction supports the rescue of various cultural expressions, granting to the Miskito, black [Creoles], Sumu and Rama communities of the Atlantic Coast the necessary means to foment their own cultural traditions, including the conservation of their languages.

4. The Sandinist people's revolution will guarantee and support the participation of the communities of the Atlantic Coast in all social, economic and political matters which concern them and in those of the country as a whole.

5. The Sandinist people's revolution guarantees, and will make legal through the granting of titles, the property of the lands where the communities of the Atlantic Coast have traditionally lived, whether in communities or in cooperatives.

6. The natural resources of our territory are the property of the Nicaraguan people, represented by the revolutionary state, which is the only one capable of establishing its reasonable and efficient exploitation, while recognizing the right of the Indian communities to receive a quota of the benefits derived from the exploitation of the forest resources and to invest them in works of community and municipal development according to national plans.

7. Improvement of the living conditions of the communities of the Atlantic Coast can only come about with the economic development of the region and therefore, we shall continue promoting all the local or national projects necessary for that development.

8. The Sandinist people's revolution will support self-organization of the various communities to obtain necessary representation in the social, political and economic (?decision-making) organizations of the Atlantic Coast.

Issued in the city of Managua, free Nicaragua, on Wednesday, 12 of August of 1981, year of defense and production.

Sandinist National Liberation Front and Government of National Reconstruction. Free fatherland or death! [applause]

CDS BLAMES U.S. FOR DENGUE FEVER, TORRIJOS' DEATH

PA161806 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Aug 81

[War bulletin No 1 issued by Sandinist Defense Committees in campaign against mosquitos--read by announcer]

[Text] U.S. imperialism is living up to its name of mankind's enemy. Against the peoples of the Caribbean and Central America, it is unleashing all the hatred it carries in its exploitive heart.

U.S. imperialism is implementing and using all available means to arm the Salvadoran fascist junta, to support bloody regimes such as that of Guatemala and to promote camps of genocidal guardsmen in its territory and in Honduras. It is allying itself with the Nicaraguan traitors to slander our revolution, supporting the reactionary news media such as LA PRENSA through the CIA and with bloodstained dollars buying the classless leaders of the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers [CTN] and the Confederation for the Unity of Trade Unions [CUS]. U.S. imperialism is waging bacteriological warfare against our peoples through diseases transmitted by mosquitos such as the Aedes aegypti. It has specifically implemented this action in countries which are carrying out revolutions such as Nicaragua, in order to see if we will submit in the face of its power. Once again it has made a mistake.

In reply to our enemies we have decided:

1. To declare war on the counterrevolutionary Aedes aegypti mosquito until it is completely eliminated.

2. To salute the third anniversary of the Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS], 9 September, with the fulfillment of our objective in the health area.

Therefore, we issue the following instructions:

1. Mobilize 700 health brigade members to the western zone during the weekends of August to repudiate Yankee imperialism and its reactionary representative, Ronald Reagan, who decided to build the neutron bomb.

2. Mobilize 1,500 health brigade members to the northwestern zone on Saturdays and Sundays to express our decision to defend lives at a time when Yankee imperialism is promoting maneuvers and rehearsals for invasions of Cuba and Grenada in alliance with South American military regimes.

3. Mobilize 1,200 health brigade members to the southwestern zone in the same task to repudiate the assassination of our brother, Omar Torrijos Herrera, planned by the CIA.

4. March in the northcentral zone in a direct assault against the deadly mosquito so that the classless leaders of the CUS and the CTN will know that they won't be able to buy our people with the dollars of their master, Uncle Sam.

5. Place 692 health brigade members in the central zone in an all-out confrontation against this disease in order to tell LA PRENSA that it won't be able to separate us from our destiny, our people and revolution.

6. Mobilize 578 health brigade members to the mideastern zone on the weekends in order to repudiate the campaigns of the reactionary news media which attack our Sandinist organizations.

MDN DEMANDS FSLN ARMED FORCES RELEASE OF YOUTHS

PA131940 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] The MDN announces to the Nicaraguan citizens that it continues to be the target of repressions and aggressions from the armed forces serving the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Party despite efforts that the MDN and the democratic sector are making within the Forum for the Discussion of National Problems to return the country to the political, social and economic climate of a de jure system presently needed to carry out the changes mentioned in the Nicaraguan revolutionary project and in the government program, the basic statute and the statute of rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguans.

Before the Nicaraguan people we are again charging that the armed forces serving the FSLN party are committing abuses, aggressions and repressions just like they did in the past, when the organizations serving the FSLN party, including the armed forces, prevented the MDN from staging a demonstration in Nandaime twice by resorting to aggressions and repressions; when in the sight of and with the tolerance of these armed forces, acts of destruction, attacks, robberies and physical assaults were carried out against the MDN office in Managua, the coordinator of the Nandaime event and the people who were inside; when a demonstration staged near Altamira to protest the Nandaime incidents was repressed by tolerating and facilitating the action of individuals who arrived at the religious event of Maria Nazarelo [not further identified] to sow violence and destruction; when the members of these armed forces shot and wounded youths near Montoya, and when the protest demonstration staged by the motorcyclists was repressed with all kinds of violent acts and in a terrible way.

This time, the abuses, aggressions and repressions are aimed at the Nicaraguan Democratic Youth [JDN] by using methods and procedures that we thought were the trademark of only the Somozist dictatorship. They are determined to involve this youth group in the use and trafficking of drugs, the possession of weapons or simply by getting them accused of counterrevolutionary actions.

For this reason, the FSLN party, through its 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement, is responding by challenging the dialogue proposed by the JDN to discuss the country's problem in a dignified climate. This shows the FSLN's lack of civilized arguments and its tendency to use violence and the force of weapons.

We are making this charge because the methods that were previously denounced by the Social Christian Party are being used by the armed forces to try to get these youths implicated in criminal acts by leaving weapons that they are carrying in the homes of these youths. This is what the relatives of the arrested youths have said. According to these relatives, the homes are being searched to frighten them and in a clear and open way to implicate them by using false arguments that violate the most basic rights. Several youths have been arrested in Managua, Boaco, Masaya, Leon, and Chinandega with these procedures, and others are being persecuted according to a list that the armed forces have of the leaders of the JDN. This list was obviously stolen and this action is a result of the prevailing police state in the country which is creating a climate of unrest in Nicaragua.

In addition to denouncing these deeds, the MDN is urging the judicial branch to make the necessary efforts so that the country will adopt a de jure system and demand the release of the arrested youths and a stop to the repression and aggression they are victims of.

Fatherland and freedom, MDN!

Police Release MDN Youths

PA162255 **Panama** City ACAN in Spanish 1504 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Managua, 16 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Managua authorities released six youths of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) this weekend. They had been arrested on Friday for participating in the takeover of the Bautista School of Managua. The students were turned over to their parents at the Managua police offices.

The group decided to take over the school installations to demand the release of three other youths, including Ivan Hasan of the same organization, which is a branch of the MDN led by Alfonso Robelo, former member of the Nicaraguan Government junta. Police authorities explained that the MDN youths seized the school without realizing that the young men whose release they were demanding had already been released.

The youths who were released told newsmen that they are presenting the ideological struggle civically through public debates with leaders of the Sandinist and communist youths of that Central American country.

ELECTION OF DEPUTIES SET FOR 18 NOVEMBER

FL181130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] In exercise of the powers conferred in Clause b. Article 88 of the constitution and Articles 55 and 98 of Law No 1,305 of 7 July 1976, the electoral law, the Council of State has approved the following:

To convoke the people's government municipal assemblies to meet in special session on Saturday, 18 November 1981, to elect deputies to the People's Government National Assembly.

Signed: Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State

JAPANESE DELEGATION MEETS RODRIGUEZ, DEPARTS

FL181619 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received the Japanese delegation of the Friendship with Cuba Parliamentary League headed by Deputy (Hiroshi Mitsusuka). The two sides examined relations between Cuba and Japan in various areas and voiced hopes that these will become stronger. The Japanese parliamentary delegation has left for home. It was seen off by Raul Roa Garcia, acting president of the People's Government National Assembly.

MOSQUITO-SPRAYING EQUIPMENT ARRIVES FROM USSR

FL181655 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] About 50 pieces of fumigation equipment of high quality and productivity donated to our country by the Soviet Union for the campaign against the Aedes aegypti mosquito are being unloaded since today at the port of Mariel. The shipment includes motor-powered and portable equipment. Its arrival had been announced by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in his 26 July report to the people in Las Tunas concerning (?antimosquito) activities.

[Words indistinct] demonstrated in the tests carried out during which approximately 300 street blocks were fumigated in 3 hours. The unloading work, in which brigades from the ports of Havana and Mariel are taking part, began after 0200 hours.

MINISTRY REPORTS ARREST OF FORMER SECURITY MEMBER

PA152200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2136 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Havana, 15 Aug (AFP)--A member of a police-type unit that operated in Cuba 25 years ago against the Castroite insurgents and who presumably committed war crimes has been captured, it was reported today. A note by the Interior Ministry announced that the Department of State Security has arrested Pablo Fundora Madrazo, member of the defunct "Tigres de Masferrer" group.

Masferrer was a local chief in Oriente Province (where Fidel Castro's guerrilla war began) who led a parapolice group. He was killed years later after being exiled in the United States.

The note asks that anyone affected by Fundora's activities should go [words indistinct] but omits any details regarding his arrest. For lack of information (?it was speculated) that the arrested person belonged to an infiltration team that entered Cuba recently from the United States.

BRIEFS

REDUCTION IN DENGUE CASES--The latest data released by the National Epidemiology Directorate on the antidengue campaign indicate that there has been a 23.7-percent decrease in the number of cases reported this week, an indication of the positive results of the campaign being waged to wipe out the carrier mosquito. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Aug 81 FL]

ANTIGUA

LEFTIST GROUP SAYS LOCAL REVOLUTION IMMINENT

FL181620 Bridgetown CANA in English 1550 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] St Johns, 18 Aug (CANA)--Tim Hector, chairman of the Antigua-Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM), a small leftist pressure group here, has been quoted as saying that an Antigua revolution, similar to the one in Grenada 2 years ago, may come very soon.

Maurice Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM) seized power in an armed uprising in Grenada March 13, 1979, ousting Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy.

Hector's comments, under the caption "Antigua Revolution May Go Island Hopping," appear in BUSINESS WEEK magazine, available here.

It said he made the statement to a recent meeting of the Socialist International in Grenada.

The Antigua Government has announced it is looking into the possibility of taking legal action against Hector, who is also quoted as saying that he would launch a campaign against Lebanese and Syrian entrepreneurs, who according to him, control 80 per cent of the economy.

The magazine report is to be handed over to the director of public prosecutions here.

ST LUCIA

JOINT COMMISSION ESTABLISHED WITH COLOMBIA

FL181823 Bridgetown CANA in English 1732 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Castries, 18 Aug (CANA)--Saint Lucia and Colombia have decided to set up a mixed commission as they move to improve their relations, assistant secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here, Earl Hunteley, has said. The commission was announced after talks here between the Colombian foreign minister, Dr Carlos Lemos Simmonds, and top Saint Lucia Government officials.

Hunteley said the commission would monitor a technical cooperation and scientific agreement signed last week by the two countries. It would keep tabs on "any other follow-up agreement which may be enacted to determine and evaluate the priority sectors for the accomplishment of specific projects in scientific and technical areas," Hunteley said. It would "decide on technical and scientific corporation programs that will be implemented and to determine the guidelines for the execution of the program and evaluate results of the project." Hunteley said that the mixed commission is due to meet at least once a year in Bogota and in Castries. The first meeting is to be held no later than 3 months after the ratification of the agreement.

The two sides issued a joint declaration on their discussion. They stated their concern about the armaments race into which some states of the Caribbean were being drawn and agreed that it was imperative to support a general disarmament process. The ministers also expressed their support for the right of states to establish jurisdiction over their marine and submarine areas. Senor Lemos, in the declaration, expressed his support and the interest of his country in the strengthening of CARICOM (the Caribbean Economic Community). Both sides gave their approval and support for the planned independence of Belize and Antigua.